REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,797.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per *Line.*
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contracts with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beyrpore	12	„ False Point	26
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut in 7 days and proceed to those places by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	March 1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	3
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMOR" about 16th February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ LONDON	„ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatis and G. Messina.

THE REGULAR STEAME'S LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	37	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Steamer.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every class, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	2,128 Tons	600 H.P.	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	3,833 „	450 H.P.	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.	13th April 1874.
MIRZAFORE	3,753 „	600 H.P.	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, a Bay Galloway, an Aden Cow and Calf, at Keith Lodge, Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieuten nt-Colonel Lucas, R. A., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert service, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea set, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., highly carved blackwood drawing room suite, such as dining table, sideboard, screens, dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation settee, whatnots, carpets, hanging and sconce lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, dispense articles, &c.

At 2 P.M.

One Bay Galloway.
An Aden Cow and Calf.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Piece Goods :—

Ex S.S. Kurrachee, from Suez.

H A H J—29 Packages Grey Shirtings, damaged.
„ 2 „ Dh ditto.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hadjee Sullimon Essack :—

W—2081-3090 W—3043-52 3290-3238 3343-92	106 Bales 50 Pieces each, Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.	

Terms 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 3 days from the day of sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

Mithibai, Widow and Executrix of Jehangeerjee Framjee, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Pestonjee Framjee and others ..... Defendants

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, PIECE GOODS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Jewellery, &c., such as gold toolsee, chooleri, bangles, cautlees, zoolers, China bangles, patlees, necklace, China gold beads, pearl nose ring, loose pearls, diamond ear tubbies and ear rings, silver mankras, pegany, combs, gold toole

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London for ready bills still tends to higher rates, and quotations must be taken as almost nominal, as much depends on the business offering.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly meeting to-day made no alteration in the rates of discount.

For Government Securities there is no enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 13/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d. 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11⅝d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0½d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11d. 13/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 98 nominal.
Do demand..... 99½ to ¾ par nominal.
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 107½
Four & half per cent. 102½
Four per cent. 101½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 5 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ "
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	on Merchandize		9½ "
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ "
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	do.	.....	9½ "
Bank Bills			8½ "
Mercantile Paper			8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Ounces	"	226
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Francs	"	126
Bar silver...	"	107½
Gold Leaf	"	17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	"	17-1
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	"	17

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by Steamer are very depressed, and £2-12-6 has with some difficulty been obtainable. By sail there is an increasing demand as the price of Cotton falls at home.

London: Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... } No ship
Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships " ... £2 10s. 0d. nominal / Myrabolams ... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls ... £1 0s. 0d. / Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton ... Coffee ... £2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat ... £2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds ... £2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ... £2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

MARKET steady; dull for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay shares quiet and steady. Little doing in other shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,460
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	735 x d.
16,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. issue ...	265½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ...	200
30,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	127
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9/20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	234 ex d.
.....	£20	19 17/20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	12 17/20	do.	Ditto ...	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,195
.....	£15	12 6/20	do.	Do. New Shares ...	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C ...	1,370
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Freee Land & PierCo. Ld.	104
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land ...	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,500
300	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,740
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
300	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United ...	1,315
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	4,200
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern ...	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,295
1,800	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,440
600	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,300
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental ...	3,825
600	2,500	400	100p.c.	Royal ...	2,250
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co...	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	215
150	12,000	4,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co...	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,775
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co...	850
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New...	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	700
250	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co...	3,900
250	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co....	2,700
250	8,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co...	4,300
250	2,000	all	70 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co ...	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co...	750
200	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	550
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press...	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Stanson's Press Co...	900
400	850	450	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co...	500
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,100
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 60	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	60 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	650
400	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains very dull, and prices are quite nominal. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs.	5	0 0
500	"	"	40 " 39 " " " at "	4	0 0
1,400	"	" Printers	28 " 30 " 3 " at "	2	1 0

COTTON.

Our latest telegraphic intelligence again brings us unfavourable accounts regarding the market at home, and prices continue to show a downward tendency. Reuter's of the 27th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing on the day heavy, with Surats flat and little enquiry. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5¼d. per lb., Comrawuttee at 5¾d., M. G. Broach at 6¼d., Mid Orleans at 8 7/16d., and Mid Uplands at 16 cents. per lb., being a further decline of 1/16d. in Orleans, and of 1 cent in Mid Uplands. Sales amount to about 10,000 bales only, out of which 1,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 2,000 are of Surats, showing as it does that the demand for our sorts has of late become very poor. The receipts at U. S. ports continue on a very liberal scale, being on the day about 35,000 bales, and those at Liverpool amount to 45,000. The market for Piece-goods has been very dull, and prices as expected show a decline of 1½d. per piece in 7 lbs., and of ¾d. per lb. in 40s. Mule, whilst we have no change to report in other descriptions: 7 lbs. stand at 7s. 6d. per piece, 8¼ lbs. at 9s., and 40s. Mule at 1s. 0¼d. per lb. The price of Bar Silver shows a small decline, being quoted at 50½. Copper is reported very strong, but prices, when compared with the previous quotations show no change at all. In other articles of export there is no change whatever. The money market continues very easy, and the Bank's rate of discount stands at 3½ per cent. per annum, whilst the rate charged in the open market is only 2 per cent. We hear of payments into the Bank of England of about £25,000, which are reported to have been made on the day. From Calcutta and China we have received no news at all. The cotton market here has been quiet, and prices have undergone no change. The following are our closing rates :—

New Comrawuttee (Fac. delivery) ...	Rs. 178	to Rs.	180
" Akola ...	" 180	to "	182
" Broach M. G. (March ") ...	" 184	to "	185
" Dholleah (April ") ...	" 165		
" Hingunghaut ...	" 210	to "	212
Old Sawulgaul ...	" 165	to "	167
" Vingorla ...	" 156	to "	160
" Dholleah ...	" 145	to "	150

The undermentioned purchases, which amount to about 700 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New Kirkee F. P. B. ...	at Rs. 183
25	"	Akola, F. P. B. ...	at " 181
10	"	Sheganum ...	at " 179
100	"	Veerungaum ...	at " 180
50	"	Barsee ...	at " 178
25	"	Khandesh W. S. ...	at " 150
100	"	W. S. ...	at " 145-50
50	"	Barsee ...	at " 177-78
50	"	Broach M. G. March ...	at " 186-90
50	"	M. G. ...	at " 190
25	"	Hingunghaut F. P. B ...	at " 206
72	"	Nuggur, 20 days ...	at " 174
25	"	...	at " 173
25	"	Ve-awul ...	at " 165
25	"	Old Sawgiuned ...	at " 165-67
25	"	Compta ...	at " 150

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Comrawuttee for week ended 10th January.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers ...	216 8 9	126
Goods ...	1,192 10 11	154
Electric Telegraph ...	14 8 0	0
Total ...	1,423 11 8	Total ... 270

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th January 1874.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching ...	41,710 0 0
Merchandize ...	52,872 0 0
Earth Trains ...	678 0 0
Electric Telegraph ...	634 0 0
Total Rs. ...	96,894 0 0

Corresponding week in January 1873.

Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching ...	43,573 0 0
Merchandize ...	55,799 0 0
Earth Trains ...	1,248 0 0
Electric Telegraph ...	491 0 0
Total Rs. ...	1,01,110 0 0
Decrease Rs. ...	5,216 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Sultana ...	Seals ...	Liverpool, Sept. 22.
	Mooltan (s)	Fentiman ...	Hongkong, Jan. 8.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill ...	Goa, Jan. 25.
	Amoy (s) ...	Smith ...	Newcastle, Dec. 2.
	Michael Chevelier.	Tatnell ...	Mauritius, Dec. 10.
28	Nubia (s) ...	Hall ...	Sydney, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Nimrod ...	Lyle ...	Rangoon.
	Futtay Isslamo ...	Nacoda ...	Mozambique.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill ...	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Thunderbolt, to Liverpool.
Ship Lady Egidia, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 34 cases portwine, Cursetjee Byramjee; 99 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares.
Menzaleh, s, 4 cases silvered glass, Nowrojee Cawasjee.
Nio, s, 490 barrels alum, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope, s, 305 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 3 casks brass wire Caderbhoy Sultanally; 10 casks zinc, Heptoolla Allybhoy & Co; 20 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co; 25 cases paper, Jaitha Doosa; 10 bales packing papers, L. Narrayan & Co; 25 cases Vermouth, 6 cases brandy, 12 cases wine, 6 cases leather, 24 cases whiskey, and 12 cases rum, C Bonnevialle & Co; 50 boxes tin plates, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 22 packages paper, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essac; 95 cases provisions, Aldridge, Salmon & Co 7 cases needles, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 210 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee; 1,000 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 225 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons 281 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Lydia Skolfield, 360 casks turpentine, Tudor Company.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 100 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricumdass; 250 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Benefactress, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 160 cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Mowjee.
Contest, 2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Benton, 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Consett, s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 50 cwts. horns, Hajee Mahomed Natha; 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 30 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 1,300 bags wheat, Hajee Allarakhia Hajee Essac.
Ariel, s, 105 cwts coir yarn, Hurilall Caseeram; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 50 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 523½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum; 350 cwts. hemp, Madhowjee Mohunjee; 75 bales wool Hurjewan Vussunjee; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Dunraven, s, 200 bags wheat, Wallace and Co; 563 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 322½ cwts. cloves, Morarjee Dayal; 145½ cwts. cloves, Dyal Rattoosey; 159 bales cotton, Soondersdas Mooljee; 91 bales cotton, The L. A. and A. Co; 157½ cwts. hinga, Framjee, Sealy and Co.
South Tyne, s, 28 bales wool and 12 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorsz; 116½ cwts cloves, Hussonbhoy Thavur & Co; 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co; 40 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldass; 110 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Nio, s, 200 cwts. coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 420 cwts. wet dates, Suchoo Khakey; 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR LONDON.

China, s, 115½ cwts. olibanum, Nursey Khatow; 123 cases gutta percha and 94 bags pepper, P. & O Co; 20 cwts. fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 14 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehmon Ahmed; 19 bundles felik, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Good Hope, s, 296½ cwts. cloves, Cama Ramjee; 56½ cwts. coffee, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 292¾ cwts. cloves, Morarjee Natha; 75 boxes rosa oil, S. M. Abdool Latif; 14 cases gum, Cassum Bhimjee; 125 cwts. coair yarn, Jumsetjee Cursetjee Botlibai; 520 cwts. olibanum, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 62¼ cwts. gum, Daitoobhoy Donsa.

FOR GENOA.

Hindoostan, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co 50 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan, s, 300 baler cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 8 bags gingelly seed, Albert Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Corinna, s, 132 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China, s, 40 bags tamarind, P. & O. Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—28th Jan. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th Jan., 11-58 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 57 minutes.
Via Turkey, 27th Jan., 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 48 minutes.
Via Suez, 28th Jan., 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th Jan., 12-23 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 57 hours 45 minutes.
Via Turkey, 27th Jan., 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 hours 10 minutes.
Via Suez, 27th Jan., 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 28th Jan., 10-30 A.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 28th Jan., 4 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th January is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	4 43	0 1
" Galle ...	One in	0 57
" Kurrachee ...	2 0	0 6
" Madras ...	0 58	0 7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

O'Donnell, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Deolalee.
Saxon, Assistant Apothecary, Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Rideout, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Davis, Captain, 2nd European Light Infantry, on leave, from Tannah.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 28.

Grey, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to umritsur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 15th Jan. 1874.

Attention is invited to G. O. 163 of 1873; and it is requested that the reports required by Horse Guards' G. O. No 35 of 1873, may be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, as early as practicable.

Under instructions from Government, the following officers are directed to proceed at the public expense and place themselves at the disposal of Mr. S. C. Bayley, Comr of Patna, for duty in connection with the Famine Relief operations in that district :—
Lieut Col G B Fisher, BI Infantry, doing duty at Benares.
Lieut Col S S Boulderson, S C, doing duty at Meerut.
Maj H Z Darrah, S C, doing duty at Cawnpore.
Maj W Jackson, S C, doing duty at Cawnpore.
Maj C A de Kantzow, S C, doing duty at Delhi.
Capt J W Taylor, S C, attached to 35th N I.
Maj E S Fox, BI S C, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Barrackpore for general duty.
Capt G R J Maddman, BI S C, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd N I, is, at his own request, transferred to the 27th N I, for duty.
Capt F Wheeler, BI S C, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, is, at his own request attached to the 11th N I, for duty.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to Exchange to the Battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—
12th Foot—Capt F N Caldwell, 1st Batn and Capt E R M Beaverville, 2nd Batn.
The leave granted to Capt L Smith, BI S C, Adjt 3rd Goorkha Regt, dated the 26th Dec 1873, is cancelled at the request of that officer.
Lieut A DeV Alexander, 1st Batn 3rd Foot, a candidate for the BI S C, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th N I, on probation, vice Hayhe, vacated. Dated 6th Dec 1873.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 5th Jan 1874 :—
Lieut W Peacocke, R E, Corporal W Dubbin, R H A, Lieut Col R Rowlands, V C, 41st Foot and Surg W W Galloway, M D, 45th N I.
Erratum—In G O C C dated 6th December 1873, publishing the names of candidates reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 1st Dec 1873 :—
For—Assistant Apothecary J Johnson, Murree Convalescent Depot; read, Hospital Apprentice J Johnstone, 66th Foot.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Meerut Division order, dated the 27th Nov 1873, directing Surgn S. Flood, doing, duty at Delhi, to proceed to Roorkee and join the 109th Foot.
Lahore Division order, dated the 31st Dec 1873, directing Depy Surgn Genl T. Hastings, Indian Medical Service, to continue in his office, with effect from the 31st Dec 1873 to the 1st Jany 1874, on which date he will make over charge of his office to Surgn Maj J C Bow, M D.
Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 27th Nov 1873, directing Surgn J O'Brien, M D, 43rd N I, to proceed to Shillonge and assume medical charge of the depot 44th N I, and Brigade Staff.
Also directing Surgn E G Russell, Civil Surgeon Kamroop, to assume medical charge of the 43rd N I, at Gowhatty on the departure of Surgn J O'Brien, M D.
Dated the 22nd Dec 1873, directing Surgn J D'O Partridge, Inspr of Labourers, as a special case, to assume medical charge of the 42nd N I, as a temporary measure.
Dated the 22nd Dec 1873, directing Surgn E G Russe'l, Civil Surgn Kamroop, to assume medical charge of a detachment 16th N I, from 20th Dec 1873, as a temporary measure.
6th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 26th Dec 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col J F Richardson, C B, Comdt, on leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board :—
Capt G A A Baker, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Comdt
Captain E H E Kauntze, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.
Lieut C W Muir, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.
1st Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 9th Dec 1873, appointing Capt G Atkins, (returned from furlough,) to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt G W Holdsworth, absent of furlough, with effect, from the 8th idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrive packet.
United Kingdom ...	Feb. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	Jan. 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian ...	Feb. 7	5-30 P.M.	No after packet
China ...	" 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
6 P.M.
Tuesday ... Feb. 10
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday ... Feb. 7

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday ... † Jan. 30
† Persian Gulf steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway from Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur and Seroor ...	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch ...	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch, by all mail, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednugur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ...	Rs. 48	Per Annum ...	Rs. 60
Half Yearly ...	25	Half-yearly ...	31
Quarterly ...	13	Quarterly ...	16
Monthly ...	5	Monthly ...	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ...	Rs. 52	Per Annum ...	Rs. 65
Half-yearly ...	29	Half-yearly ...	36
Quarterly ...	16	Quarterly ...	20
Monthly ...	6	Monthly ...	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free intervention which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Per Copy ... " 0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HANNAGAN—January 23rd, at 8, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, Mrs W. J. Hannagan, of a son.
RAVENSCROFT—January 21st, at Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. H B. Ravenscroft, of a son.
STOKES—January 22nd, at Jumalpore, the wife of A. Allen Stokes, Esq., of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—January 18th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. G. C. Williams, Station Master, Mettapollium, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHIRREFF—EDDIS—January 21st, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, James Robert Shirreff, of Jorsdah, Jessore, to Mary Priscilla, eldest daughter of William Upton Eddis.

DEATH.

INGLIS—January 23rd, at Kishnaghur, Hugh Malcolm, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis, Calcutta.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

ON reading over again the telegrams about the dissolution of Parliament, we cannot but think that an error must have been made in the telegraphic summary of Mr. Gladstone's speech which we published on Monday. The statement in that telegram that Parliament will "re-assemble on the 5th of March" and be dissolved immediately afterwards is inconsistent with the message since received that a Royal proclamation dissolving Parliament has already been issued. Our own conjecture now is that the general election will take place at once, that is, within the period of thirty-five days which must elapse between the dissolution of one Parliament and the meeting of the next, and that it is the *new* Parliament which is to assemble in the first week of March. This solution of the problem gets over the difficulty about the Budget, for Mr. Gladstone will be able, if Parliament meets again

for facilitating the turning of messages into cipher—a very perfect invention which has already been favourably received at Chatham; his manual of abbreviations and symbols, specially introduced for the Bangalore Camp of Exercise, to expedite the transmission of ordinary words in the course of a message; his field message book, and message despatch block. The former is an oblong pocket-book of a convenient size, with its pages ruled; each word of a message is written on a separate line prior to despatch and on receipt: the latter is a small block (similar to a drawing block) containing fifty or a hundred blank semagraph forms. As soon as a message is complete, it is copied from the field book upon the upper leaf of the block, the leaf is detached by a penknife, and the message despatched in a semagraphic envelope to its destination. The field-book remains as a record of all messages sent and received, and the block despatch-book affords an easier method of open-air clerking than the pages (fluttering with every breath of wind) of the old field book, upon which the signaller copies each message in duplicate, tearing off a portion of the leaf containing one copy of the message for despatch, and retaining the other for record. The pages of Captain Begbie's simple field book are kept steady by clips, and the system of the book and block appears handy and exceedingly simple. The proceedings of the committee (which for scientific reasons should be made public) will be drawn up as soon as photographs of the "heliostat" and heliograph are finished.

Captain Begbie's name has been known for some years in this Presidency as that of a successful inventor, and an exceedingly clever mechanist. During the past two years he has devoted much time, and gone to considerable private expense, in improving and developing the scientific branches of the department of which in this Presidency he is the head. By sheer hard work and indomitable perseverence, with a will that apparently all the disappointments in the world cannot subdue, and a temper proof against the keenest trials, Captain Begbie, it is confidently hoped, has at length achieved a triumph which cannot be passed over, for independently of his invention, which deserves substantial reward at the hands of Government, he has for the first time since its introduction into the service brought army signalling to perfection and at a Camp of Exercise produced a corps of signallers whose complete and unprecedented success has been publicly acknowledged by the highest authority.

THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the latter part of your article in to-day's issue regarding the detention of documents in the Registrar's office three or four weeks for the purpose of registration, I can assure you that in no instance has any instrument been kept over ten days from the date of the order for registration. They are only detained when the executants of documents do not appear or when they cannot produce satisfactory evidence as to their identity. In the event of the parties not calling for their documents within a month after they are ready for delivery, a notice is forwarded by post to the presenter, and moreover a list of such documents is exhibited in the office for public information.

E. R.

Bombay, 28th January.

SANDSTONE OR NO SANDSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd inst. appeared a letter from Mr. Pedder, one from the Municipal Executive Engineer, and a report by an inspector on an experimental length of road metalled without sandstone.

Mr. Pedder cannot fail to secure the confidence of the public, when he shows himself so ready to try or to adopt any measure which may possibly be to the public advantage.

The experiment is pronounced to be unsuccessful. I am not satisfied with the decision, because I had seen on the wide road opposite the Waverley Hotel a considerable length and width of metalling carried to the very point, by mere rolling, at which I would have stopped; and just at that point the sandstone was spread, to constitute for many months the great evil to which Bombay is subject—*dust*,—which to my mind causes more annoyance and discomfort than the heat, glare, or wet of the island.

It was what I saw done on the above mentioned bit of road that decided me to write to you in favour of what had long been a favourite theory with me. I may mention that during the repair of the piece of road in question it was subject to all the usual traffic, and that by the time I had come to the conclusion that the road was finished—and well finished, too,—drivers seemed to be glad to have such a capital surface to run over, and accordingly used it freely. During that time I saw no disturbance of the surface.

Perhaps the Municipal Commissioner might have slightly added to the consideration which he showed for the public convenience in directing the experiment on my suggested principle, had he intimated his intention to give it a trial. In that case, those interested might have watched the process.

I think it is beyond doubt that in Europe one per cent. of road metal is as much as has sandstone applied to it; and perhaps fifty per cent. is as much as is ever rolled. Of course no one advocates non-rolling, and it is on rolling that I mainly stand. With the effective steam rollers already on the spot, and with more, it is hoped, to come, I believe my system could be carried out where a road is being thoroughly repaired—not where it is being merely mended in patches.

It is not the saving of the cost of sandstone that I have in view; it is the saving of dust (if it save the getting up of the dust, and the public from coming down with it too, so much the better, of course); but I would have as much of the cost of the sandstone as might be found desirable expended in the employment of labour in the use of the rammer to shake or jerk the metal together, before the roller was put over it.

I would say one word more. If the authorities are satisfied that owing to one cause or another there is something about our road metal which requires binding, let a thin mixture of clay be sparingly put on between the penultimate and ultimate rolling. That would save us from a deal of that post—dust.

One of your staff signed my last letter "Goggles." I will revert to my former *nom de plume*,

PENCIL.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday, 24th January, was 54 feet 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 2 tenths.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Rahimon Dowanally was fined Rs. 10, for being found in possession of a blanket, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Hunter and George Lee, seamen of the ship Inspector, were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. They admitted the offence and were sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment each, and then to be sent on board.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Pittambar Purdhan and Fully, woman, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of committing theft in a building used as a human dwelling of certain ornaments valued at about Rs. 2,337, belonging to one Nuthoo Jetha.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A Parsee named Byramjee Nowrojee, at Colbhat Wady, reported to the police yesterday the theft of a gold watch, valued at about Rs. 50, from his residence. It seems that a Mahomedan hawker went to the complainant's room, and shortly after his having left the place the watch was missed. Enquiries are being instituted.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Keshow Anundrao, Keroba Chintamon, and Narayen Ballajee were committed by the Senior Magistrate yesterday to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of abetment of theft in respect of five gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 736, belonging to the estate of the late Dyaram Soondersee, and dishonestly receiving the said property knowing it to be stolen; also voluntarily assisting in concealing, and making away with said property, they having reason to believe it to be stolen.

WHO IS GUILTY?—About Christmas time a very barbarous murder was committed in the Mahwal talooka. A man named Rama was murdered, his skull having been broken by a large stone. The guilt lies between his wife and a man with whom she was on friendly terms. The latter became an approver in the case, and declared that Rama's wife murdered him in the hopes that he, the approver, and she might possess themselves of his property and enjoy it together. The wife again accuses her friend of having killed her husband. The case has been committed to the Sessions by the Railway Magistrate, who has been investigating it during the past week.—*Deccan Herald.*

A PLEASANT CONNUBIAL PROSPECT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo woman, aged about twenty years, of the blacksmith caste and of somewhat prepossessing appearance, was charged with assaulting the mother of her betrothed. The evidence of the complainant having been taken, the husband, or rather the intended husband of the defendant, was called into the witness-box, and he corroborated his mother's evidence. He added that when he went to the rescue of his mother, the defendant, who was betrothed to him, bit his arm. The Magistrate: Are not girls married in your caste? Witness: Yes, Sir, but this woman was divorced by her former husband, and I am bethrothed to her. Such marriages are allowed in our caste. Magistrate: Well, as you are only betrothed, are you going to marry this woman after the short experience you have had of her? Witness: She must have been divorced by her former husband for some such conduct. Magistrate: Well, then, are you going to take her? Witness: What can I do? I have paid her Rs. 65. If she returns me the amount, I will not marry her; and if she does not return the money then I will marry her. Magistrate: Then wont she bite you again? Witness: I am sure she will make me miserable. Magistrate: Then don't marry her. Witness: What about my rupees? Will you kindly order them to be returned to me? Magistrate: That is not in my power. Witness: Then I will marry her. Magistrate: You may please yourself, but I am afraid you will have to come here often. Witness: No, Sir, I will take her to my native country and place her before the *Punchayet*, who will chastise her with shoes, and that will cure her of her temper.

The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CALEDONIA."

THE Grand Lodge of Scotland may be congratulated on the circumstance of having under its banner, even within the narrow limits of a city like Bombay, four flourishing Lodges, which vie with each other in furthering the cause of morality and virtue in diffusing light and wisdom as well among the European as the native inhabitants, and in alleviating distress and relieving want as far as the means of each Lodge would permit. Scottish Freemasonry has found a genial soil in Western India from the time its light was first diffused here by the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Burnes, and although for the first few years it made no marked impression, its later progress has been steady and encouraging. It was never before in a more flourishing condition than it has been under the present Provincial Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Henry Morland, through whose exertions it has made considerable advancement, both moral and material. As might have been expected, these valuable services have not remained unrecognized, for there is reason to believe that the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in order to mark their sense of his disinterested labours, propose to appoint Rt. Wor. Bro. Morland Grand Master for all India—an honour never yet conferred upon any Mason in this country. Besides several Lodges working at Poona, Lonowlie, Aden, Rangoon, Ceylon, and other places, Rt. Wor. Bro. Morland has four prosperous and influential Lodges working under him at Bombay. The latter are of course stronger in numbers and resources than those working at any of the abovementioned places. We have had the pleasure of placing before our readers a short account of the annual celebration at three of the Bombay Lodges, and we may now say a few words about the installation which took place on Tuesday evening at Lodge "Caledonia," the last though by no means the least of them.

A numerous company of Freemasons, both under the Scottish and English Constitutions, had assembled that evening at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, to witness the installation of Bro. E. M. Walton as the Master of "Caledonia" for this year; and it may be premised that the proceedings were no less interesting than any other held this year. The Lodge having been opened by Rt. Wor. Bro. Mathews, the immediate Past Master, the Provincial Grand Master and his officers were announced and were received with grand honours. The Depute Provincial Grand Master, Rt. Wor Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, was appointed to perform the ceremony of installation, which he conducted in a manner which won the approbation of all present. "Caledonia" is a young though prosperous Lodge, and the new Master expressed his determination to carry it onward during his term of office; and, looking to the able officers whom he has selected to support him, there can be no doubt that he will succeed in his praiseworthy efforts. After thanking the Provincial and the Depute Provincial Grand Masters and the officers and brethren present for assisting at his installation, Rt. Wor. Bro. Walton invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices. The following brethren were invested:—Bro. J. Cameron, Senior Warden; Bro. J. A. Yates, Junior Warden; Bro. Tudor Trevor, Secretary and Treasurer; Bro. R. Brown, Senior Deacon; Bro. W. Smith, Junior Deacon; Bro. A. McM. Taylor, Inner Guard; Bro. F. Cooper, Director of Ceremonies; and Bro. J. W. Seager, Tyler. After 9 o'clock, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which the usual toasts were drunk.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ON A MORTGAGE-DEED.

IN the District Court of Tanna, on the 27th inst., the case of Pera Jodhajee Shet, Marwaree, original plaintiff and appellant, against Bhicajee Ramjee, and Anundi, wife of Ramjee, respondents and defendants, was heard before W. M. Coghlan, Esq. Mr. Ramchunder Trimbuk, pleader, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Narain Moreshwur appeared for the first respondent; the second respondent was not present.

Mr. Coghlan, in giving judgment in the case, said—The plaintiff sought to recover on a mortgage-deed Rs. 262 with interest Rs. 158 from the mortgaged property. The defendant Anundi admitted the claim. The administrator of the minor's estate, that is to say, of the estate of the defendant Bhicajee, contended that the mortgage-deed executed by the minor was nugatory in a legal point of view; that the minor, Bhicajee, could not, therefore, be sued; that the debt incurred by the minor's guardian mother, Anundi, was not incurred by her for the minor's welfare, and that, therefore, the minor's estate could not be encumbered with that debt. The Subordinate Judge of Callian, Khanashib Cursetjee Rastomjee, awarded the plaintiff's claim as against the defendant Anundi, but rejected it as against the defendant Bhicajee on the ground that the latter's estate could not be encumbered by the debt of the former. The plaintiff appealed, urging that the debt was incurred for the minor defendant's welfare. 2. It was not proved the debt incurred, or the money received on the mortgage-deed sued on, was not applied to a proper purpose. 3. The decision rests on a presumption contrary to the evidence in the case. Mr. Coghlan the Judge delivered the judgment in the following words:—The issue for decision is whether the estate of the defendant (respondent) Bhicajee, a minor, is responsible for this debt contracted by his mother Anundi. No other issue is sought. I have heard the pleader for the appellant, and without calling on Narain Moreshwar to reply, find on the issue that the estate of the minor Bhicajee is not liable for the debt. The plaintiff's contention is that the money was advanced to Anundi for the minor's use. This would not be sufficient legally to charge the estate, even if special necessity were shown, since Anundi has not a certificate under Act XX. of 1864 as guardian of her son Bhicajee (VIII. Farran, 31, Bai Keshev v. Bai Gunga and another.) The evidence which is fully set forth in the judgment of the Lower Court shows that Anundi, the first defendant below, borrowed money from plaintiff on two occasions, firstly, under the bond exhibit No. 13, and secondly under the bond exhibit No. 3, the latter bond including the value due on the former. It is alleged that the first loan was on account of the minor's marriage, but the evidence shows that the minor was married long before the loan, and the second loan is said to have been contracted to enable a servant, Rama, to marry; but there is no evidence that this was necessary for the benefit of the minor Bhicajee. Anundi herself (witness No. 16) distinctly denies that the loans were for the minor's benefit, and states that she lives with her own father, and that Rama is his servant. The witnesses Nos. 20, 21, and 22, Dond Balaji, Gunpatrao, and Raoji Shivaji depose that the minor's father died out of debt, with an estate of 14 beegas of land, with cattle and field stock. There is no reason to discredit their evidence. The law is that a mother, acting as natural guardian of her child without a certificate under the Minor's Act 1864, cannot under any circumstances legally alienate the minor's estate, but that if necessity be proved, the Court, in its equitable jurisdiction, will order payment from the estate of monies so expended. To allow the action of a person without a certificate of guardianship to affect the estate of a minor, would be to stultify the provisions of the Minor's Act 1864. In this case a shadow of necessity has not been shown, to induce the Court to order payment from the minor's estate. I reject the appeal with costs on the appellant.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Carwar (January 21st), with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE MICHAEL CHEVELIER, 394 tons, Captain A. Tatard, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Mauritius (December 10th) with a cargo of 7,979 bags sugar.

THE S.S. AMOY, 814 tons, Captain T. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Newcastle (December 2nd), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Coast and Goa (January 25th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Woodward, Mr. Betham, 115 deck passengers, and 55 passengers of the s.s. Phlox, owing to the vessel having sustained injury. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, 1033 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (December 30th), calling at Melbourne, King George's Sound, and Galle, with the Australian Mail, and the following passengers:—Colonel Smith's three children and nurse, Mr. Macdonold, Mr. A. Begg, Mr W. Begg, Captain and Mrs. Kay and daughter, Lady Day and servant, Mr. Butterworth, and Rev. Mr. Bowie. She brought the following cargo:—22 tins paint, 2 cases soda, 1 case copper nails, 42 bags fire-clay, 2,050 bricks, 13 casks tallow, 56 cases China oil, 12 tins tinnings, 1 box treasure, 3 cases biscuits, 3 cases wine, 1 case clothing, 1 case shoes, 2 cases parasols, and and 1 meat safe.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. MOOLTAN, 2257 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. F Cowasjee, Mr. M. Somjee, Mr. F. Bomanjee, Mr. A. H. Harvey, and 101 men, late crew of the s.s. Behar. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—2 boxes gold, 1 box pearls, 9 boxes gold leaves, 1238 packages tea, 508 packages silk, 2549 bags alum, 2880 slabs copper, 229 cases camphor, 31 casks Chinaware, 20 cases paper, 207 cases glass bangles, 5 casks earthenware, 1 case cigars, 70 cases silk piece goods, 234 tubs sugarcandy, 150 cases cassia, 25 cases fans, 2 cases cotton piece goods, 5 cases picture frames, 3 cases picture glass, 14 bundles mats, and 5 packages vermillion. From Singapore—2 packages garrow wood, 2 boxes cigars, 200 slabs tin, 140 packages silk, 28 packages ivory, 270 packages lac, 60 packages benjamin, 59 packages nutmegs, 20 packages long pepper, 11 packages mace, 2 packages gamboge, 9 boxes specie, 1 box gold, and 650 bags rice.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Callidas Shamjee, deceased—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nagjee Jetha v Radhebai, applicant—M H Khan.

138-71—M. H. Khan—Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan Bahadoor v Meerza Abdool Latiff Shoostry—Prescot and Winter, and Craigie, Lynch and Owen (part heard).

198-72—Macfarlane & Skipsey—Framjee Furdonjee Colah v Dadabhoy Dossabhoy B.—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimuthai, daughter of Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

1133-68—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Ramchunder Janardhan, &c., v Bapoojee Eknath and others—Ardaseer F.

For Counsel's Reply.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abhajee Babhunjee v. Hannabaee alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.

92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

718-71—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunpatrao v. Mahomed Kessowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

492-71—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Kustnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Soolliman Hajee &c.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

564-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazoola Khacklani v Jaeseram Kessowram—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder R. v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vulubdass Hurjevundass and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazoola Khacklani v Parmanundass Muthooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE ROBBED.—A gold watch valued at two hundered and fifty Rupees was, on the afternoon of Saturday last, robbed from the house of Mr. Ansell, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Ansell was not at home when the theft was committed, and he has offered a reward of one hundred rupees to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property and the apprehension of the perpetrator of the theft.—*Madras Times.*

THE BRAHMO APOSTLE.—Never was perhaps the Town Hall crowded by such an unusually large and enthusiastic gathering as last evening to hear the Anniversary Lecture of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen on the *Kingdom of Heaven*. The Hall was quite full from one end to the other, and the Lecture was listened to with marked attention, but we wish like many others present on the occasion that the lecturer had spoken a little longer and so exhausted his subject. As it was we must confess we were somewhat disappointed, as so good a lecture should not have been brought so soon to a close. Among those who were present we noticed the Hon'ble J. D. Inglis, Colonel Earle, Mr. Sibley, the Hon'ble Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. Litchfield, the American Consul, and others. Short-hand notes of the lecture have been taken, and we hope to publish it shortly.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE RIVAL SECTS AT SRIRUNGUM.—It is not uncommon to hear a Hindu, while replying to the attacks of a Christian Missionary, dilate on the divisions of Christendom, and, more especially, on the numerous sects who come under the general denomination of "Protestant." Recent occurrences during the late festival at Srirungum, near Trichinopoly, serve to show us that among Hindus themselves, and even among the "twice-born," the rivalry of sects is as bitter, or more so, perhaps, than among Christians. The religious dispute at Srirungum is between two divisions of Brahmins, distinctively known as the Tenkaliar, and Vadarkaliar. Both these sects wear the mark like a trident, on the forehead, the difference, apparently, being that the Tenkaliar draw a "line of distinction" down the nose. During the annual processions which form a part of the observance of the festival at Srirungum, it has been a recognized custom, we understand, that the idols of the Vadarkaliar should accompany those of the other sect through the streets of the town. On the last occasion, however, the Tenkaliar raised an objection to this, asserting that their rivals were endeavouring to create a disturbance by introducing a custom which never existed in former years. The strangest part of this business is the somewhat improbable charge brought against the Vadarkaliar by the Tenkaliar, the latter asserting that the idols bearing the Vadarkaliar mark were really Tenkaliar, and that in former years they always bore the mark of the Tenkaliar sect. This charge against the Vadarkaliar of having converted the idols of their rivals is now under investigation, and we hear that a case has been filed in the Court of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, the Tenkaliar being the complainants. The dispute between the two sects is likely to give rise to much litigation, advantageous, no doubt, to the members of the legal profession at Trichinopoly. We are told that Mr. Lewis Moore, the Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, visited the scene of the dispute, and obtained an impression on wax of the marks engraved upon the foreheads of the idols which form the "bones of contention," as it were, between the two sects of Brahmins. On taking the impression on wax, it was observed that, beneath the *namams* or trident mark, was a diminutive hole; and the Tenkaliar have not been slow in taking advantage of this, for they assert that this is the distinctive mark of their sect. Whether this is really the case, or whether the hole was caused by some accident to the stone, is a matter for the judges to decide. Both parties are, apparently, determined to have it out; and the dispute is likely to be carried on for a length of time. The hearing of the case is to come off before Mr. Pennington, on the 29th instant, and we understand that a Barrister from Madras is to be retained by the Vadarkaliar.—*Madras Times.*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(*Correspondent of the "Penang Gazette."*)

ACHEEN, 2nd January.

SINCE my last communication to you, which brought us up to the 20th ultimo, the Dutch have continued to push themselves by slow degrees towards the Craton, having however to fight for every inch of the way. Whole bodies of the Achinese frequently make their appearance in the open, and have almost invariably shown a bold front, evidently with the intention of coming to close quarters if possible, and it has been no unusual occurrence to see a large number of men rushing on, without attempting to avail themselves of the ample shelter afforded by the surrounding jungle and consequently paying a high price for their temerity.

Hand to hand encounters are still matters of hourly occurrence between the outposts of the Dutch in which the Archinese fight with desperate fury, inflicting the most fearful wounds or themselves being killed in the conflict.

On the 30th December the most advanced outposts of the Dutch were within sight and easy range of the Craton, whilst the main body of the army had made good progress in the same direction. It is expected that by the 4th instant, the whole of the heavy field guns will be in position, and General van Swieten intends to commence the final bombardment on that day. He has determined not to carry the Craton by assault, but to destroy it by means of his artillery in the event of the Achinese refusing to surrender.

The losses on both sides have been heavy. 600 Achinese dead were left on the field after an engagement on the 25th. Up to the end of last month the Dutch had lost since the date of their landing, 400 killed, wounded and sick. Within the last few days, however, exposure to the sun and heavy rain has introduced amongst the troops a new scourge in the shape of the Biri Biri or great disease of Ceylon.

Of the 36 ships, of various classes off Acheen Head, there are only 16 vessels of war, the remainder being transports and hospital ships. The latter are well filled, as can be imagined, when I state that the average number of sick and wounded received daily from the shore, amounts to about seventy. Cholera is still raging on board some of the vessels, as is testified to by the numerous quarantine flags flying.

On the 1st instant, Commander von Gough, in H. M.'s ship Zealand, returned to Acheen in company with four other vessels, from Pedier, whither he had proceeded to demand satisfaction from the Rajah, for his conduct in espousing the Achinese cause. We learn that the Dutch landed a force of nearly 400 men there which was nearly cut off by the Pedier people from its boats and it was with the greatest difficulty that it managed to get back, owing to the large number opposed to them. Out of the five vessels composing this expedition, three had the quarantine flag up, as they came in. The weather has been excessively wet, and for this season of the year, I understand, unsually so. This of course impedes the progress of the troops—2,000 convicts are engaged daily in cutting a road from the position of the Dutch army to the Craton. H. M. S. Thalia came in here on the 31st December. Her commander had an interview with the Dutch General, to whom an application was made to allow of a letter from the British Government to the Sultan of Acheen being delivered. It was not thought prudent for the English officers to go personally with a flag of truce, as the Achinese have very little respect for such an emblem, so the General sent a native soldier to inform the Sultan regarding the mission of the English. A reply was received to the effect that the Sultan required some three or four days to consider the advisability of granting an audience. This delay apparently did not meet with the approval of the captain of the Thalia, so the letter was left with the Dutch commander to be delivered when an opportunity offered.

Since writing the above, news has just reached me, that the second in command of the Dutch Naval forces has been attacked by cholera, on board the Sourabaya. I forgot to mention that towards the end of last week one of the transports was despatched to the southward with about 100 sick and wounded. It is supposed they were taken to Padang.

I was unable to obtain any news until Sunday, January 4th, except that the Dutch were having a warm time of it, their enemies fighting desperately and returning as much as they got.

On the date abovenamed, several ships of war got under way from Acheen roads and steamed round to eastward of Point Pedro to call to account a small chief, who although expressing friendliness towards the Dutch had been suspected of supplying the Achinese with arms and otherwise assisting them. On the boats from these vessels attempting to land, they were resisted and were recalled to the ships, where they fully armed and again attempted to force a landing, but were unable to effect their object, the natives met them in good force and effectually repulsed them. In the evening the squadron returned to its anchorage, having only succeeded in changing a false friend into an open enemy. It has subsequently been elicited that the same chief is now in the Craton with seventeen hundred well armed and equiped fighting men. On Monday the last of the heavier siege guns were got in position and arrangements made for the bombardment of the Craton itself. The Dutch having constructed their seige battery under shelter of the jungle on the opposite side of the river, their communication across being by a bridge of cocoanut trees. That the Achinese are keeping a vigilant look out and are quite prepared for any emergency there can be no doubt. A captain of one of the store ships, who had found his way to the front where a working party was employed in throwing up earthworks behind some bushes, recklessly got on the top of the mound to have a good look, and drew the Achinese fire immediately on him; the projectile used was one of the Dutch shells, no doubt picked up unexploded and being "studded" must have been fired from a gun of not less than eight inch calibre and with terrible effect. The captain escaped, but the shell burst among the labourers and killed or wounded seven.—Towards daylight on Tuesday the 6th a heavy bombardment was commenced, and at 6 a.m. a number of troops, about 2,000 strong, marched across the bridge and engaged the Achinese hand to hand. A terrible conflict ensued, the Dutch being repulsed with very heavy loss and driven back across the bridge; a force of 1,200 however eventually managed to obtain a footing on the Achinese side—bombardment was again resorted to, and at 8 30 a.m. another attempt was made to storm one of the outer fortifications of the Craton, but with like success, the Dutch were every where repulsed—and up to noon no further attempt at assaulting was made. The big guns continued the bombardment. The loss in killed and wounded on the Dutch side is estimated at 400, of the Achinese no certainty is known, but it must have been terrible, as rank after rank of them was shot down, thousands rushed over their fallen comrades and grappled with the invaders. There could not have been less than 1,000 killed or wounded on both sides from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., and every where it is admitted that there could not have been less than 20,000 Achinese engaged, many of them armed with rifles and fighting with good tact and bravery. About 7 a.m. on the same morning while this fighting was going on in front, the Achinese made an attack on the reserve camp and store of the Dutch, situated at the entrance of the river, and fortunate was it for the latter that the attacking party was not in great strength, as this important position is said to have been left under protection of only 45 sailors and marines, and some of them at the time were undressed and bathing. One of the war vessels came to the rescue immediately, and their guns having been got to bear, the Achinese were dispersed. Very great importance is attached to this movement, because, if the Achinese got possession of the river the supply of ammunition, &c., would have been cut off, and a feeling is abroad that a movement in that direction would not meet with very great resistance. The army of invasion being ridiculously small for the work it has to perform, the length of communication it has to maintain, and against the numerous enemy with which it has to contend. There appears also to be a good deal of needless suffering among the wounded for want of proper means for their conveyance to the hospitals, in which latter however every arrangement is excellent many boats were hours getting from the shore to the ships where their wounded freights could be treated, because no steam launch was employed to tow them, and the men could not pull against the strong sea breeze. Later on the same day (Tuesday 6th) another assault was made, and this time after the most stubborn fighting on both sides, the Dutch took the position called Mushigat or Mushacat, an outer line of fortification, surrounding the Craton itself, and maintained their hold against an almost continuous assault, for the Achinese struggled hard to retake it. The latter appear to feel themselves pushed in a corner to a certain extent, and are very desperate in consequence. Throughout Tuesday night firing was going on, but no alteration of position on either side took place. At daylight on the morning of Wednesday the 7th the Dutch began to bombard the Craton itself, and continued a slow fire. Up to the time of the closing of this they are in possession of the Mushigat, they are much exposed to the fire of the enemy, and the final attack on the Craton is expected to come off soon, certainly not later than to-morrow morning. It is impossible to speculate on the prospects of the Dutch, after that falls, as no doubt fall it must, the whole of the Achinese army will then be adrift in the jungle, and the question just turns on this, will the Dutch with their small force be able to keep their hold of the capital and maintain their communication with the supplies from the ships and reserve camp? (which have to be brought up a distance of perhaps three miles through a narrow river, the banks of which are thickly covered with jungle, affording admirable protection to a lurking foe full in command of whatever passes up or down.) Of course no one expects the Achinese to make peace on the fall of their Craton except the terms are much in their favour, and it is not expected that the Dutch are willing to concede much after such hard fighting.

We have just heard that the second battalion has been sent for from Padang.

(COMMUNICATED TO THE "PENANG GAZETTE.")

ACHEEN, 7th January.

On the 3rd the Timor brought in a schooner said to be owned in Penang and also from your port laden with stores for the Achinese, as they suppose. I did'nt ascertain her name, but she was seemingly manned by Chinese.

Nothing of any importance has transpired since I wrote you on 21st up to yesterday. On the night of the 5th (Monday), the Dutch commenced to bombard the Craton and "Missegit." (I'm not certain as to spelling of the latter word—but its pronounced as spelt above). Yesterday they stormed the "Missegit" and after fighting from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m. occupied it, having been twice repulsed and with a loss of about 240 killed and wounded—proportions not known accurately yet—but I hear that 12 officers were killed. I saw many of the wounded yesterday, and they say there was a force of 20,000 to oppose their 2,000 and that the Achinese fought like demons. Those who I spoke with were of the advance guard, and in crossing the bridge they had built they were met half way by the enemy and twice driven back. One man told me that of his company of 120 men there was not one but was either killed or wounded.

About 8 a.m. yesterday, a party of Achinese came down to the mouth of the river and attacked the guard station there, quite surprising them. Had it not been for a man-of-war moving quickly up to their assistance every one of the Dutch would have been killed.

To-day they are bombarding the Craton, which they intend storming to-morrow, but it is probable they have their work set before them, as the Achinese don't intend seemingly to let them have their own way.

WE (*Penang Gazette*) publish above the last communication we have received from our correspondent at Acheen, which reached us on Monday, and below it will be found another letter, forwarded to us by a gentleman in Penang, who received it from a friend at the seat of the war, both of these coincide so completely in almost every item, except as regards the number of killed and wounded on the 7th, that we publish the two together. It is impossible for us to say which is right as to the figures, but as our correspondent has fuller means of learning the exact number of casualties than most people, we are inclined to think his are the most accurate of the two. On receipt of our correspondent's letter we published a Summary of it in an Extra issue. The contents of this was wired to Singapore by Reuter's Agent here, and we are informed that this has elicited a flat contradiction of the truth of our statements by the Dutch Government at Batavia, who have wired to the Consul General at Singapore to publish the contradiction. Our correspondent's letter will speak for itself, backed up as it is by the other one, and we leave it to the future to prove whether our statements or those of the Dutch Government are the truest. During the last expedition the same system of denials was inaugurated and the truth of our information was uniformly denied, when it referred to any reverses to the Dutch. It was subsequently proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that our correspondent was correct in all his statements and that the Dutch authorities had suppressed the truth systematically. The Java Press itself acknowleged that during the career of the first expedition the only reliable particulars were obtained through our paper, long before the Government of Java dared to give publicity of them. We cannot but regret that the same system is being perpetuated with reference to the second expedition. It is utterly impossible that the truth can be kept in abeyance long, and endeavours to mislead the public or suppress facts can emanate only from a desire to conceal wrong doing, or a want of moral courage to face the odium attending failures. The Dutch authourities have done their utmost to excite the suspicion of the world, that their goings on with reference to Acheen are not what they ought to be, by their refusal to permit correspondents to accompany this expedition, and subsequently by doing their utmost to prevent news being communicated by those accompanying it. They profess to the existence of a virtuous desire to acquaint people with what is going on at the seat of the war, and with this intent would have people believe that they publish their official bulletins as soon as they receive them in Java. If this desire is a candid and genuine one and their official bulletins speak the whole truth, what objection can then be to the same truth being conveyed to the world by duly accredited newspaper correspondents. The inference forces itself on one that this vaunted desire to be communicative is a mockery and a sham, and judging from precedent this inference is irresistible.

THE *Straits Times* of the 14th instant publishes the following telegrams communicated by the Consul General for the Netherlands at Singapore:—

Batavia, 14th January, from the Secretary General. "Position before Acheen satisfactory. Emphatically contradict immediately all alarming reports."

Penang, 14th January, from Vice Consul.—"Marshall's news from *Gazette* exaggerated. Scotland arrived yesterday, at 5 P. M. We continue to fortify the mosque and are erecting batteries. Three more officers wounded."

The same paper remarks—"The news from the seat of war in Acheen is conflicting, but we believe the Dutch official reports are mainly correct. The Dutch expeditionary force have captured a fortified mosque near the Craton, or Sultan's stronghold, which they held and were still fortifying at last accounts, and they had got their heavy guns in position and begun to shell the Craton. There is no doubt, however, that the Achinese are fighting desperately, and have proved themselves by far the most formidable foes the Netherlanders have yet had to contend with in this part of the world. H. M. S. Thalia has been to Acheen to convey a letter to the Sultan, and has returned to Singapore. The U. S. gunboat Yantic, now here, also intends visiting the scene of operations."

A POSSIBLE IMBROGLIO.

THE latest Java papers to hand contain allusions to recent British explorations in New Guinea of a nature which foreshadow possible, though it may be hoped not probable, complications regarding the ownership of that intetesting island. By the latest advices indeed the Papuans were still in full practical possession of the land inherited from their forefath

General Ignatieff was a keen diplomatist with great patience and few scruples; with a high power of comprehending Oriental individualities, and liable only to error when he comes in contact with the more direct, and as it were brutal, force of European statesmen. He is, in fact, what so many Russian diplomatists have been—an Oriental with Western powers, devoted to his State, and utterly unable to swerve one instant from an object which he is well aware he may not live to attain. It is believed in St. Petersburg that when Prince Gortschakoff retires General Ignatieff will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, a change which will involve this serious consequence for Great Britain:—He will be the first Foreign Secretary of Russia who has been trained solely in Asiatic affairs, who feels the keenest interest in them, and who will direct towards them the undivided force of the Empire. Hitherto al Foreign Secretaries in Russia have studied Europe, and Europe only. The change is a most serious one for England, as it is with her that he must ultimately come in conflict, and may justify all the apprehension with which he is watched, not only in Constantinople, but wherever English statesmen now bear sway. A Russian devotee who knows the East as Pozzo di Borgo knows Europe, may be, as his mind inclines, a most faithful friend or a most dangerous and implacable foe to the owners of India and masters of the Chinese trade. In no case can the man, as his German observer seems to think, be considered a courtier-like nonentity, elevated by luck, who makes enormous blunders easily detected even by the public.—*Spectator.*

CÆSARISM AND ULTRAMONTANISM.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING's paper upon Cæsarism and Ultramontanism, published a day or two ago in the *Times*, is a remarkable document. It puts in the very plainest form the claims made by the Church of Rome, or, at all events, by its most important members and officers, and leaves no room at all for doubt as to the nature of its relations with civil Governments all over the world, and more particularly in Germany and Italy. He states it in several different forms of words, but the substance of the whole is this, that the Roman Catholic Church is a divinely instituted body, supreme in the matter of faith and morals, competent, and exclusively competent, to define the limits of its own jurisdication, and entitled to absolute supremacy, which is to be recognised by the State with the limits so defined by itself. "In these assertions," says Archbishop Manning, "I am vindicating to the Church her divine rights;" and he says expressly, —"The Church of Jesus Christ within the sphere of revelation, of faith and morals, is all this, or is nothing, or worse than nothing, an imposture and a usurpation. It is Christ or Antichrist. If it be Antichrist, every Cæsar from Nero to this day is justified. If it be Christ, it is supreme power among men." This is the kernel of a paper which fills four columns of the *Times*. We may perhaps make some remarks hereafter on its other contents, which are extremely miscellaneous. In the first place, however, we will comment on this main point. We are peculiarly bound to do so because Archbishop Manning has done us honour to quote an article of ours, written nearly a year ago, as an illustration of "a school of politics" doctrine which, though not yet numerous, has already obtained a place among us." The gist of the extract is contained in the remark that nations are "of all positive human institutions known to us the most sacred, the most deeply rooted in human nature, and the best fitted to engage the affections of a rational man." In particular we said that no one ought to be considered as really "loyal to his nation who did not regard it as being to him a higher and more sacred object than any Church whatever." This, says Archbishop Manning, is "revived Paganism." We will not quarrel about words. Archbishop Manning or any one else can give our opinions any name he pleases; he may, for instance, call them Mormonism or fire-worship, if that pleases him. The question is whether they are true.

In the first place, we not only admit that Archbishop Manning has put forward very fairly the real issue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Governments of Europe, our own included, but, if it were worth while, we could refer him to many articles in which we have defined that issue very nearly in the terms which he uses himself. We entirely agree that his Church is either what he says it is, or else is an imposture. It does not, however, follow that if it is not a divine institution, it must be Antichrist. It may be, and, as we think, it is, a human institution with its merits and defects like another, one of its principal defects lying in its absurd claims to be divine. As one of the oldest of human institutions it has, as we all know, its history, and that history records great services done to mankind as well as great wrongs; but to say that it is either Christ or Antichrist is as if Archbishop Manning should say that he himself must either be God or the Devil. This would exaggerate his importance; he may be all the while a man much like the rest of us, with several twists in his mind which are indispensable to the ardent leader of an enthusiastic and not very sensible party. If there is nothing supernal about the Roman Catholic clergy and their bishops and Pope, neither can they pretend that there is anything infernal about them. A set of wrong-headed clergymen are earthly creatures, by whatever names they may be called. Let us then consider quietly whether the Roman Catholic Church really can put forward any reasonably plausible claims to be the supreme arbiter of faith and morals, a sort of corporate incarnation of God upon earth—a power which all civil rulers are bound under the most solemn penalties to regard as "supreme over men;" or whether, as we say, the great nations of the world, Prussia, France, Italy, England, the United States, &c., are not far nobler institutions, and, as we said before, more worthy of the devotion and affection of their respective members.

The first matter to be observed in regard to this question is that it is a question relating to institutions and not to religions. To say that because the Christian religion, if and in so far as it is true is a matter of transcendent importance, therefore the Christian Church must be supreme over men, is exactly the same error as to say that the importance of the College of Physicians, the Royal Society, and the French Academy, must be measured by the importance of medicine, physical science, and literature. Branches of knowledge of whatever kind have an existence of their own quite apart from the bodies by which they are professed. Quinine and mercury would produce precisely the same effects upon the human body if the medical profession was not organized at all. The earth would move round the sun and the moon round the earth just as they do at present if there were no Royal Society and no universities. Literature would have its own position in the world if there were not a single literary academy in it. In the same way the truth of the Christian history, the value of the Sermon on the Mount, and the parables, nay, the truth of every theological crotchet that ever entered a schoolman's head, is quite independent of the existence of the Church. The truth or falsehood of theological propositions is quite a separate question from the question whether the Roman Catholic Church is what Archbishop Manning says it is.

A second point to be considered is that, in order to make high claims on behalf of the title of nations to respect, it is not necessary to attribute to them any supernatural powers or attributes; still less is it necessary to wish that they should exercise in any unreasonable, incautious, or tyrannical way the powers which they possess. It does not follow that because a man regards a nation as a higher and better thing than a Church, he wishes to see nations engage in theological controversies or lay down religious doctrines which every man is to be forced to hold. He may think (as we do) that one reason why a parliament of laymen is more entitled to respect in dealing with religious matters than a body of clergymen, is because it is far better aware of its own ignorance, and much less disposed to discuss idle and insoluble problems, and to leave the truth to take its own road towards its own ends. We do not allow physicians to legislate about medicine, or soldiers to legislate about armies; but this shows no disrespect for or disbelief in the truths of medical science or the principles of strategy; and in the same way the denial that the clergy ought to constitute an *imperium in imperio* has nothing whatever to do with the question whether the religion which they teach is true. The value of Christianity, regarded as a collection of doctrines or opinions, and a set of moral principles, is quite a separate question from the corporate powers of the Church as an institution.

These two points being premised, let us next consider how the Archbishop would have to make out his case that the Church is a divine institution and ought to be supreme over men. When a man demands obedience from every human being in those very matters which touch us all infinitely more deeply than any others—faith and morals—the very least he can do is to prove his case. Archbishop Manning's demand is infinitely more important, and when we come to think of it, far more surprising than if he were to walk into any private gentleman's house, give orders to his servants, rebuke him for his habits of life, demand to know all his private affairs, and claim to regulate his relations with his wife and the education of his children. His claim, indeed, includes the right to do all this, and a great deal more besides, not indeed, by a physical trespass, but through the confessional. Now a man may no doubt conceivably be entitled to exercise such authority, but if he does he ought at least to show his warrant. If Archbishop Manning is challenged to make out his case from the bottom, how would he set about it? His claim is that he is the representative of an infallible Pope, who is the head of a divinely constituted society, which was entrusted by its Divine Author with supreme power (the nature of which he carefully explains) over faith and morals. Now what are the items of which the proof of this proposition consists, each of which must be made out to a moral certainty before it can be said to be proved? First of all he must prove the existence of God and of the Divine attributes, and this he must do with such perfect clearness and distinctness as to leave no reasonable doubt about the matter at all. He must moreover show that the attributes of God are such as raise a presumption in favour of the truth of Christianity. Next, we must prove the truth of Christianity, including under that expression, the truth of the facts stated in the creeds, and among the rest the divinity of Jesus Christ. Next, we must prove that Jesus Christ instituted the Roman Catholic Church, and gave it the constitution and the powers which, as he says, it possesses. One item of the proof which must be given of this last part of the evidence required is proof that the Bible, as we have it, contains an accurate verbal report of certain expressions which it attributes to Christ, and it would not be unimportant in connection with this to show in what language they were spoken and under what special circumstances. Lastly, it would be very material to his case to rebut what is strongly alleged by his antagonists, to wit, that the whole history of the Roman Catholic Church is a human history just like another, that it rose gradually and under circumstances known to all the world, and that its claims grew and varied from time to time in the course of its development.

It is no part of our business to comment on the different difficulties which the Archbishop will encounter in satisfying these demands, but the whole and every part of the proof required must be made good before he can claim the allegiance of any one at all, or show that the Church is not in the position of an imposture. If he falls short of proof enough to produce moral certainty upon each and every one of the particulars mentioned, if any one of them can be regarded as a matter of probability and open to reasonable doubt, that doubt will run though the whole and upset his structure like a castle of cards. As to the strange perversions of history and logic which the paper contains, we may recur to them on a future occasion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GREAT WORLD IN FRANCE.

No. III.—POLITICAL SERMONS.

EVERY Frenchman having a soul to save attends—or should attend—Mass; but Mass is nothing without a good political sermon. Now, of political preachers there are three sorts—first, the honest fellow with blue worsted stockings, who yells to his village flock that voting for the Republican candidate will bring a visit from the devil—which would seem to imply that the devil takes a peculiar interest in the Conservative cause; next, the lean novice, hot from the seminary, who has seen a cardinal's hat dangle above him in a nightmare, and hopes to clamber to it over a pile of encyclical adjectives; last, the scholarly monk, who has no stockings and has learned to moderate his adjectives, but who makes a fine business of it by dashing peppery conclusions at the nineteenth century from the pulpit of a mundane church. It is to this last kind of preacher that we beg to call attention, and whom could we better select for introduction than the Rev. Frere Ignivore, of the Flaminian order, who wears a gown of black serge and a coil of rope round his waist? As regards the wearing, this black gown may be no more uncomfortable in winter than an Ulster coat, and in summer, being worn of lighter texture, it amounts simply to going about the streets in one's dressing-gown, with the additional solace of being respected and bowed to for the trouble. But, as regards spiritual effect, this habit is half the making of Brother Ignivore, as it has been of many another monk before him. For, let a preacher be Greekful, graceful, and forceful as he will, let him have the warmth of Bossuet and the unction of Fenelon, if he draws out a gold hunting-watch in the middle of his sermon as the vicaires of the Madeleine are so much given to doing, or if he flourishes a cambric handkerchief which vaguely tickles the nostrils of the churchwardens below with a odour of millefleurs, as is done at St. Thomas d'Aquin, or if, like the clergy of M. de Sangbleu's parish of St. Rosemonde, his dally apparel be polished leather shoes, a cassock of the glossiest Elbœuf cloth, and a sash of ribbed Lyons silk, why then his hold over the consciences of the "Great World" of Paris will only be as that of a man who grasps softly with a kid glove. But Brother Ignivore, with his rope, serge, sandals, and tonsured head, can grasp with a horny clutch, and does so. To see him stride gauntly up the nave, with eyes downcast and hands buried in his sleeves, is a sight to make gentle flesh creep. Watch little Mdme. de Rosethe and her two pretty friends the Countess Reseda and the Marchioness Mignonette, as the friar's gown brushes roughly by their silk dresses. He looks disentombed from the pious ages, a man cut black and haggard out of Queen Bertha's illuminated missal where in none but hungry monks are depicted. The ladies cannot be expected to know that Frere Ignivore reads the newspapers every morning as he takes his coffee, and would even chide the attendant brother who was late in bringing him these essentials. They cannot be aware that he is made much of by the brotherhood as a monk reflecting honour on the Flaminians, that claustral rules are relaxed in his favour, and that his cell is a well warmed, well-furnished study, with a look-out on to a bright priory garden. In their belief Brother Ignivore is a man who, like the prophets of old, comes forth to scourge the vices of a world in which he holds no lot, and to hear him do this is one of the social duties—nay, pleasures—of Lent and Christmastide.

Accordingly, Brother Ignivore has been engaged to preach from Advent to the Epiphany in the church of St. Rosemonde. His engagement was not effected without difficulty, for there is a fervent competition between the different churches; and when the chapter of Notre Dame does not claim the popular preacher of the day —as it has the right to do, free of charge—the possession of him is disputed for, like most other choice things in this profane world, with bank-notes. Five hundred francs a sermon—paid not to the Brother himself but to his order—settled the contest in favour of St. Rosemond as against a less open-handed church which only offered four hundred and fifty, and St. Rosemond has in consequence become the resort of all well-clothed penitents this winter. It seems generally admitted that sermons at £20 apiece are not composed for small fry, and the small fry have the good taste to keep away. Brother Ignivore's listeners belong to the faternity of notable Parisians. Deputies are there dotted about like truffles amid a caking of monarchical authors, duchesses, historical painters Conservative journalists, white, blue, and violet, eminent priests from other churches, monks black, brown, and grey, foreign attachés, prefects and diplomatists on leave, and even actresses of the sort who admit to being thirty-five—which is theatrical for fifty—and desire to make a good end. But the inevitable reporter, who peers from behind a pillar, note-book in hand, detects something better than all this in the shape of a nest of illustrious infidels grouped together as if they meant to brazen it out in company; and be sure that, although the Duke de Sangbleu and his friend M. Pistache regard the presence of these persons as an intrusion most outrageous, Brother Ignivore will be of a different opinion and glory secretly, as his keen eye meets these tough foes from the pulpit. And he is right to glory, for the infidels would not have stirred out of doors if they did not acknowledge in him a monk worth listening to. They want to hear what he has to say about the events of the past twelvemonth, and have come to the sermon in which Brother Ignivore has promised to review the year 1873. This is the most important sermon of the series; it is the one with which we ourselves are concerned, and it has filled the church of St Rosemonde to suffocation. Up both aisles and the nave, in each one of the lateral chapels, round the font, and inside the very confessional—everywhere, in short, where a human being can be stowed without stifling—there stands or sits somebody with eyes and ears on the strain; and the sight of all these expectant faces is undoubtedly an imposing one. Under the Second Empire there was always a frivolousness about the congregations who attended political sermons which marred the effect of the solemnity. One felt that the ladies in loud dresses and the gentlemen in waxed moustaches had come to be seen as at Longchamps or the opera; besides which the Imperial policy in affairs clerical was not to be influenced by what any monk could say, so that the sermons had just as much weight as a well-played oratorio, and no more. But now-a-days, when such a monk as Brother Ignivore has the governing class behind him, his words are not likely to die away at the church porch; they are seeds which may take root and yield fruits in fierce party controversies and in legislation. The dresses of the ladies mark the change that has blown over the land; for they are not loud but rich and dark. The officiating clergy, too, wear the placid looks of men who are standing on firm ground, and that sumptuous personage the beadle, who flaunts a pair of golden epaulets and a satin baldric, clanks his halbert majestically after escorting the preacher to the pulpit stairs, as if he were ready to do something bold at a moment's notice. So Brother Ignivore folds his hands over his breast and makes his genuflexion eastwards; then, when the congregation has been hushed into a dead stillness, lifts his head and in a singing voice gives out his text: "Wild bulls of Bashan compassed me about."

It is a fact that in French political sermons and in bishops' pastorals the Bashan bulls are pressed into frequent service; and none of Brother Ignivore's hearers can doubt whom he intends to class among these bulls. The sermon commences with an inquiry into the causes of revolutions. In the ages of faith there were no revolutions. From the happy hour when Clovis was baptized at Rhsims until the day when Voltaire came and grinned at kneeling humanity, men were obedient, contented, well nourished, and did not meddle in matters too high for them. Friar Ignivore somehow contrives to forget the Jacqueries, Albigenses, Lollards, and Hussites, the wars of the League and of the Fronde, when Parisians showed themselves much what they are nowadays; but probably most of his hearers forget too, so that it does not matter—the less so as, if anybody did not forget, he must nevertheless hold his peace, seeing that a preacher is privileged to arrange facts as he chooses without being refuted. And Brother Ignivore is a great arranger of facts. Hark to him sketching the middle ages and the prosperous peasant of those times, flourishing under the two-fold protection of his priest and his lord. The Duc de Sangbleu whose ancestors certainly protected the peasant, when they took care of his money, and now and then, of his wife, is much moved; and so is M. Pistache, who sees himself helping the Duke to govern a regenerated tenantry on these old protective principles. All this while Brother Ignivore's voice has been low and vibrating. He is a master of mystical wordpainting, and he would be no Frenchman if he could not throw in a touch of humour to daub the detractors of his middle ages as mean, silly fellows. This prepares one for the Bashan bulls, who come rushing up presently one after another; then the Brother's voice rises, quivers, and seems to crackle in its sarcasm. Mdmes de Resethe, de Reseda, and Miguonette shudder and feel a little afraid. The monk has such sardonic gestures as he asks modern society what has become of his prosperous peasant? What, indeed, does become of the peasant who is deprived of Church protection? It takes the Brother ten minutes to work out this painful problem in all its bearings, and to follow the peasant in his successive degradations till he sinks into the working man striking for more wages and claiming to be an ape. But at the word ape Brother Ignivore's choler bursts through the restraints of sarcasm, and he plunges into the year 1873, brandishing his black sleeves aloft as if he had a goad in his hand and wanted to be girding at the striking apes and the bulls of Bashan who have caused this year to be a failure. On the Feast of St. Donation (May 24) the enemies of the church had been routed; at All Saints' they were rearing their unhallowed heads again, and now their impious lowings have not yet subsided. Everybody understands this felicitous allusion to the break-down of Legitimist hopes, and there is a sort of rustle and approving murmur down the church as the brothers, flushed by this time and with parched lips, thunder towards his peroration. Allusion after allusion breaks from his lips like a volley of arrows, each hitting its mark. He knows all that has happened—debates, elections, anti-Catholic laws in Prussia, Catholic revival in the stronghold of heresy (*vulgo*, England), Prosper Merimee's posthumous "Letres à une Inconnue," and the atheistical poison they distil, the impudent freaks of that renegade friar (Father Hyacinthe), and the humiliation of that Oriental visitor (Nasr-ed-Din) at hearing that the fairest country under heaven was living without a king. And now two roads lie open for the year 1874—at the end of one beams the standard of St. Louis and the Crusaders; at the other—and here Brother Ignivore gathers up all his energies for a final bolt of withering force—at the other the so-called New World, of whose manners you may see a faithful copy at—"at a comic playhouse"—and with this reference to M. Sardou's "Oncle Sam," Brother Ignivore performs his second genuflexion turns and sweeps down from the pulpit. The whole congregation rise much impressed, and with a sacred pent-up indignation against the Bashan Bulls who are hurrying them towards the world of "Oncle Sam."

And now, good Brother Ignivore, go back to your cell and sleep proudly on the strength of your sermon, which will make Paris drawing-rooms ring for nine days. You have spoken to the best of your lights, and if you have succeeded in inspiring half your listeners with a comfortable hatred of the age in which they live, and with a pious intolerance for the men and principles which in despite of monks are probably destined for yet awhile, at least, to remain in the ascendant, you have doubtless meant no harm. Only you have terribly excited M. Pistache.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE FRENCH CENSUS OF 1872.

THE census of the population of France is usually taken once in five years, and was so on the 31st of December, 1866. We presume that the political circumstances of the country occasioned some delay, since the next (the summary of which we find in the *Almanach de Gotha* for this year, 1874) is dated 1872. The results, though not either encouraging or alarming to any serious degree, provoke reflection on more grounds than one. These six years exhibit an actual though trifling decline in numbers. France (omitting the provinces ceded to Germany) had at the end of 1866, 36,469,000 inhabitants; by the late census, 36,102,000; a diminution of about 1 per cent. in six years. But it is remarkable that the causes to which this decline might be superficially attributed seem to have had little or no effect. The ravages of war might be supposed to have left their mark; but the departments which were visited by it show no special signs of suffering in these figures, with the single exception of Meuse, which gives the most marked diminution of all, nearly 6 per cent. But La Manche and Calvados, on the Norman coast; Dordogne, in Guienne; Mayenne, in the centre of France; Var, in Provence; so nearly exhibit the same falling off that the difference is not worth noting. It has been also commonly supposed that population in our times tends to accumulate in cities, and leave the merely agricultural districts comparatively deserted. But in France for the last six years the number of inhabitants in the great towns has remained nearly stationary. Paris has slightly increased; Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, slightly diminished. The decline, such as it is, seems spread almost equally over the surface of the land. The only exceptions of any consequence are in the manufacturing districts of Picardy and Artois, where population continues to increase in the ordinary ratio. It is remarkable that while France thus falls off in the number of her people, her near neighbour, Italy, is rather rapidly on the increase. Her population was barely 25,000,000 in 1861; it amounted to nearly 27,000,000 at the end of 1871: an increase of more than 7 per cent. This increase was spread almost universally over the surface of the country, though greatest in the Venetian provinces (12 per cent.) and the Genoese. While Corsica, under France, has remained nearly stationary, Sardinia, under Italy, has increased 8 per cent. We must seek some general cause for so comprehensive a result as that exhibited by the French census. And we are inclined to believe that it will be found in the circumstance that the economical tendency of our time is towards the employment of less and less labour in the processes of agriculture. The superiority of large properties and of large farming to small in respect of productiveness, despite of all the determined paradoxes in which the disciples of Mill have indulged to the contrary, forces itself more and more on observation. The substitution of machinery for the arm of the labourer in field-work makes more and more progress. The antiquated France of the last generation, with its excessive subdivision of agricultural labour, cannot continue to exist, though the change may be slow. In prosperous times the agricultural labour thus displaced finds its way into the centres of manufacturing industry, and the general population may increase while the rural falls off; as is the case in England at the present day. But when manufactures and commerce are themselves stationary or declining, as they have been, we hear, in France, with local exceptions, for some years past, the depopulating tendencies exceed on the whole in energy those which promote multiplication, and phenomena like those exhibited by her late census are the consequence.

But, if this be true, productiveness of industry may increase while numbers diminish. The remaining population, though thinner, may be on the whole better fed and clothed, more industrious and more hopeful.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

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DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

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JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS,

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12	32/
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	16	9	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8¼	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13	—	15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	32/
Barsac		17	9¼	22/

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

Chambertin	Red	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	25	13¾	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	19	10	27/
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9¼	22/

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Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock " Johannisberger	42	22	71/
" " Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
" " Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
" " Laubenheimer	15	8½	
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41

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